NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1872.

TRIAL OF THE INNOCENTS. SECRETS OF THE SECRET MOBILIER

INVESTIGATION.

The Innocent Congressmen Terribly Exercised John B. Alley and Oakes Ames before the Committee Oakes Owns that he Wrote the Letters, but Swears that he is Virtuous -Alley is also Virtuous. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- The plot begins

to thicken. There are running to and fro and moxious consultations among the exceedingly virtuous statesmen whose names have been connected with the wicked Credit Mobiller bribery scandal. They are, of course, all innocent, for did not the people so pronounce them in No-vember last? and baven't they demanded an investigation? Nevertheless there is unusual agitation manifested by these same righteous gentlemen. They manifest it in their troubled expression of countenance, in their distracted manner, and by their frequent conferences with each other. I have been a pretty close observer of the House of Representatives for several sessions, and I never remember to have seen certain members so careless of what was under consideration by that body as they were last Thursday and Friday, nor do I remember having seen Messrs. Garfield, Bingham, Dawes, Scoffeld, and Kelley so frequently dodging in and out of committee rooms, and hobnobbing with Oakes Ames and John B. Alley in the coat rooms and lobbies Can it be possible that these pure and unspotted statesmen are afraid of this investigation, which they so defiantly demanded? or are they afraid of Ames and Alley?

EVEN THE VICE-PRESIDENT FLECT UNEASY. Nor are these gentlemen whom I have named the only ones who are manifesting ar unusual uneasiness, for on this holy Sabbath day the great and good Henry Wilson was closeted with the profane corrupters, Alley and Ames, at the Arlington House. The plous Vice-President elect was nervous and figgety when he stepped up to the office of that hostelry and inquired whether these two virtuous Massachusetts gentlemen were in their rooms. A servant took his card, and the Senator walked uneasily through the lobby into the reading room and back, casting a furtive look at every guest he met. He met the servant at the foot of the stairway, and in response to the darky's grinning. "Walk up, sah," slipped quietly up the stairs. The great tectotalier's visit may have been perfectly honest and honorable. I don't say it wasn't, but there was certainly a sheep-stealing air about it. There is no longer any disposition to treat with contempt this great scandal. The very men who were so violent in their denunciations of The Sun for publishing this campaign slander are now willing to admit that it is a serious affair. They try to break the force of it on their party by making a great parade of the fact that McComb swore he knew of his own personal knowledge that Jim Brooks had received fifty shares of his stock. Democrats as well as Republicans are implicated, they cry, forgetting that The Sun last September qublished this part of McComb's testimony, as well as Ames's letters, and called attention to it time and again in its editorial columns.

MR. COMB'S TESTIMONY. elect was nervous and fidgety when he stepped

MR. COMB'S TESTIMONY.

The truth of the matter is just this: Mc-Comb's testimony before the committee last Friday was so positive and conclusive that even Judge Poland had to admit that the case looked black and threatening against more than one Congressman. The story McComb told was the same that THE SUN published, with the addition of some important documentary evidence. He for instance submitted a certified list of the stockholders furnished him by the Treasurer of the Credit Mobilier, which showed that Fant's hame appeared opposite 250 shares of stock subscribed per H. S. McC. Then he submitted also a second certified list of stockholders made at a latter date, which showed that this stock appeared in the name of Oakes Ames, Trustee.

ANOTHER OF OAKES AMES'S LETTERS.

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He also produced the originals of three letters from Ames to him which have already been published, and also a fourth one, which has never been published. This letter he produced as evidence of the value Ames placed upon the Credit Mobilier stock. Ames and his friends have denied since this suit began that the stock was so valuable, and allege that plenty of it could be bought at very low figures. They do this to confound and mislead the public. There were several issues of stock. At first they only Issued a small amount of stock, and afterward they increased it fifty per cent., and then again increased this. It was the original slock McComb claimed was increased, making now some 375 shares, and to show that Ames himself valued this stock very high, even before the dividends had reached their highest limit, he produced a letter from him wherein he says that he does not wish to sell any of his stock, but he knows where a little can be got for

M'COMB'S TESTIMONY CORROBORATED. Another fact has also leaked out, and a mem-er of the committee has admitted it to be true, maker Blaine declared in his statement to the Speaker Blaine declared in his statement to the committee that Ames urged him to take some of this stock at its face value, alleging that it was really worth a great deal more. This is an important corroboration of McComb. Blaine was first on the list that McComb swears Ames dictated to him. How could McComb have known anything about Blaine if Ames hadn't told him? It of course don't prove that Blaine received the stock, but it does conclusively prove that Ames was offering this stock to members of Congress, and inferentially proves also that Ames told McComb that Haine was one of the men for whom he held the two hundred and dity shares as trustee.

AMESS ONLY BOPE.

AMES'S ONLY HOPE. AMES SONLY ROPE.

The only hope Ames and his friends have is to oreak down McComb's testimony by impeaching his character for truth and veracity, and to this ward John B. Alley testified at great length yesterday. He denied in toto all of McComb's statements that he (Alley) admitted to him (McComb) that this stock had been distributed to members of Congress, and that he had ever furnished McComb any names.

furnished McComb any names.

Judge Black—Did you not at a meeting of the trustees of the Credit Mobilier in New York, in connection with Sinney Dillou, preach a paper to the trustees for their signatures which was to authorize Dakes Ames to use in Washington two hundred and fifty shares of the capital stock of the Credit Mobilier In any way that would benefit the company? A.—I never did.

Q.—Did not McComb refuse to sign that paper until Bidney Dillon, Oakes Ames, Josiah Bardwell, Benj. E. Bates, and you assured him that it shouldn't prejudice his claim to his two hundred and fifty shares? A.—No, sir.

Judge Black asked that the officers of the redit Mobilier be required to furnish, along ith the books of the company, all papers elating to stock issued to Oakes Ames, Trustce. The committee so ordered.

that he would not believe McComb on oath; that he was a very bad man and had a bad reputation; that Jackson Schultz had told him that he had been so informed on good authority. The Chairman reminded him that this was not evidence, and Alley said he wanted Jackson Schultz summoned. Alley also said that McComb was actuated solely by a desire to revenge himself for the treatment he had received at the hands of a majority of the stockholders of the Credit Mobilier; that the majority had turned Thomas C. Durant and him out of the Directorship, and McComb had never forgiven them for it. He was dishonest, and so was Durant. They discovered them stealing the company's money, so they kicked them out. ALLEY FURTHER SWORK

OAKES AMES'S TESTIMONY.

OAKES AMES'S TESTIMONY.

Oakes Ames was called and partially examined. He swore to about the same story that Alley told. He denied that he had dictated any tist of names to McComb, or told him that any member of Congress had received stock at a nominal value. He admitted, however, that certain members of Congress did hold Credit Mobilier stock, but alleged that they bought it and pald for it as everybody else did. He denied that it was worth more than the face value at the time they bought it, but admitted that he had refused a great deal more for his own at that time. He knew it was going to be a good thing, and therefore he held on to it. He admitted that he wrote all the letters which McComb had produced, but said his only object was to get members from different parts of the country to take the stock. He said McComb and Durant wanted it all in New York and New England. He was opposed to this, and wanted to distribute it around.

Judge Black asked what he meant by saying in one of his letters to McComb: "You can't get these men (meaning members of Congress) to took into the law unless they had an interest." Ames replied that he meant interested in a general way.

replied that he meant interested in a gen

eral way.

Ames's examination was not concluded, but it is said that so far as it went it created a bad impression on the committee. The adroit questions addressed to him by Judge Black made him frequently contradict himself, and forced bim to refuse to answer several times. His examination will be concluded to-morrow.

AMES'S ONLY TRUMP.

Ames and Alley say they intend to break down bicComb's testimony by producing evidence now on file in the Bureau of Military Justice that he perjured himself. They also intend to bring witnesses from Louisians to prove that the was engaged in corrupting Warmoth's Legislature. This gives McComb's counsel no uncasiness whatever. They say that the committee will not allow testimony of this kind to be offered. If there is any evidence of this kind in the War Department it is of no value, for it was AMES'S ONLY TRUMP.

not acted upon by Secretary Stanton, nor was McComb ever arrested and tried. They are perfectly willing that Ames and Alley shall try to impeach their client's veracity, and intimate that they can do something in that line for Ames and Alley. It is said that it can be proven that both Ames and Alley perjured themselves before a New York court, and that the books and records of the Credit Mobilier will show that they did when they are produced before the committee.

they did when they are produced before the committee.

There is a strong pressure being brought to bear on the committee to open the doors and conduct their investigation publicly. The members of Congress who are not interested are very curious about what is said, and this curiosity is not confined to Democrats. I should not be surprised if some Republicans would move that the House instruct the committee to throw open the doors and admit spectators, or at least representatives of the press.

RAILWAY PERILS IN JERSEY CITY. Five Men Maimed within a Fortnight-The

Crushing of Miller and Gaeski-An Engine

Driller Arrested. Last night, between 5 and 6 o'clock, Chief of Police Dickson arrested George Dolan for being accessory to the killing of John Miller, and fatally injuring Michael Gaeski, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in Jersey City, on Saturday. The prisoner entered the police station and asked to see Ashbel Hicks, the engineer of the train that crushed Miller and Gaeski. As he passed toward the cells he said that he was the "engine driller" of that train. The Chief had been looking for that official ever since the accident, and when Dolan ended his visit to the engineer he was sent to a cell.

The duty of Dolan was to keep a lookout for signals or track obstructions. On Saturday afternoon he ordered the engineer to back down and drill the way train. Before the loco

down and drill the way train. Before the locomotive reached the Greene street station the order was countermanded and the engineer signaled to go ahead. The locomotive ran several hundred feet, and the return signal was given, and though a danger signal was displayed on a car standing on a side track, and between the engine and the car on which Miller and Gaeski were at work, Dolan allowed the engine to be run upon the track, and the two workmen were crushed to death.

On Tuesday, the 3d instant, Patrick Doran, a switcbman at the Washington street crossing in Jersey City, was struck by the cow-catcher of a drill engine and seriously injured. He was taken to his home in Prospect street, and is still confined there. On Wednesday, the 11th inst., James Cavanagh was run over by an outgoing train, and his left foot was taken off at the ankle. On the same day, a few hours later, a drill train ran into two passenger cars on the same spot. Beth trains were thrown from the track, but no one was injured. On Saturday the 3:30 train from New York ran over and killed a man named J. H. Eurie at East Newark.

A CHERRY STREET SUNDAY NIGHT.

A Duel with Knives in a Bucket Shop-A Poughkeepsian's Spree. Thomas Reilly went to the Oak street police station last night, and told Sergeant Brooks that he had been stabbed in his left arm in Cherry street, near Market. His coat sleeve was saturated with blood and his arm was powerless. Several veins had been cut. He said that he had just come down from Poughkeepsie

and that while he was walking in Cherry street he was stabbed by an unknown man, without any provocation. Officer Towns took him to the Park Hospital and his wound was dressed. He refused to stay in the hospital, and went to Wogan's bucket shop, at 33 Cherry street.

Soon afterward Officer Pike heardiga rush for the door and drove back a gang that were trying to escape. Then he saw two men slashing one another with knives. They were covered with blood, which was dripping around on the floor. Their clothes had been hacked by the knives. One had an arm in a sling. Officer Pike caught one by his collar, and knocked the other down. At the Oak street police station one of the men proved to be Reilly, who had been sent to the Park Hospital, and the other James Begley. Begley said that he had been in Butler's bucket shop in Cherry street, near Market, and that Reilly entered with three others, intending to whip him. He was sitting on a barrel, and was challenged by Reilly to fight, but he declined. Thereupon the four assaulted him with clubs and bottles, and in self-defence he stabbed Reilly. He then escaped to 93 Cherry street, where he lodged. Begley added that Reilly after his wounds had been dressed in the Park Hospital, hurried to Wogan's to get satisfaction. As neither would make a complaint Sergeant Brooks had to release them. Park Hospital and his wound was dressed. He

A Peliceman's Encounter with a Drunken
Crowd in a Tenement.

In the tenement at 21 Cherry street last night, Officer Pike heard an uproar, and ascending to the third floor found a drunken crowd ghting. He ordered them to desist and thereat one of the women suddenly locked the door, leaving him in the midst of the combatants, who turned upon him. He was struck on the head with a club with such force that it cut through his cap and lacerated the said Patterson stated to deponent would yote for him, the said Patterson, for the United States Senale, at the election on Tuesday next, the lith of December, 1872; said Patterson stated to deponent would yote for him, the said Patterson, for the United States Senale, at the election on Tuesday next, the lith of December, 1872; said Patterson, for the United States Senale, at the election on Tuesday next, the lith of December, 1872; said Patterson, for the United States Senale, at the election on Tuesday next, the lith of December, 1872; said Patterson, for the country and State aforeas did did on the Tith day of November, 1872, the city of Columbia, 3. C., offer and promise to give the count leaving him in the midst of the combatants, who turned upon him. He was struck on the head with a club with such force that it cut through his cap and lacerated the scalp. The cap fell to the floor, and was picked up and thrown into the street. Before the officer could use his club two burly ruffians wrenched it from him, and the others shouted. "Kill the cop." Meantime a boy ran with the cap to the Oak street police station and told Capt. Ulman that a crowd was murdering Officer Pike. Detective Fitzsimmons hurried to the spot armed with a club. The detective burst the door and clubs were used vigorously. The women shrieked, and the men who had done their best to kill the officer previously begged for mercy. Before the officers had come a mob gathered in the street. With some difficulty the officers forced their way through with their prisoners and they were locked up.

A Fiery Debate in the French Assembly. PARIS. Dec. 14.—In the Assembly, to-day, M. Duval asserted that the petitions which were being brought forward for the dissolution of the As sembly were irregularly signed, and were evidently the work of agitators. M. Gambetta denied this asser-tion. He said the country had given successive and the work of agitators. M. Gambetta denied this assertion. He said the country had given successive and significant manifestations of its dissent from the policy of the Assembly by returning Republican candidates in most of the recent elections, wherein Democrats had been successful over Monarchiats, even in the ancestral districts of the latter. The crisis through which the Government had just passed renderedithe people's desire for the dissolution of the Assembly universal and invincible. He would refute these calumnies upon his party, the defied the Monarchists to establish a monarchy, declaring that neither would a king accept, nor the people ratify. Here M. Gambetta was passionately interrupted from the Right. M. D'Audiffret-Pasquier followed with a speech violently attacking the Radicals. He declared that the horrors of the rule of the Commune in Paris were the fruits of the application of their principles of government. The debate was adjourned until 80 clock in the evening.

As of clock in the evening.

The denies of solventing the petitions for dissolution. He had not reflecting the petitions for dissolution. He had not reflecting the petitions for dissolution. The debate was adjourned until the parties. The dechase followed from members of all the parties. The dechase followed from members of all the parties. The dechase followed from members of all the parties. The dechase followed from members of all the parties. The dechase of the most violent and exciting which has tage one of the most violent and exciting which has tage one of the most violent and exciting which has tagendly adopted a resolution directing that M. Dufaure's speech be placarded in President Thiers was not present.

Fresident Thiers was not present.

Before adjourning, the Assembly adopted a resolution directing that M. Dufaure's speech be placarded in the same dates of France. A similar resolution with regard to speeches of Radical deputies was voted down.

The Monarchist journals are greatly pleased with the stand taken by Minister Dufaure. The Radical press maintain a tone of indifference and declare that they will continue the agitation for dissolution.

The Campaign against the Apaches SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15 .- The latest advices from Prescott, Arizons, state that Gen. Crook is prose-cuing the campaign vigorously against the hostile Analies in the northern part of the Territory. Five expeditions are operating in mountains east of the river V. rdc. Gen. Crook was last heard from east of the Mog. Ilon Mountains. During the campaign over one hundred Apaches have been killed and many wounded. Their stores and provisions at several points were destroyed. Gen. Crook's policy is to follow the Indians constantly and hunt them down in every quarter.

The Electoral College.

Electoral Colleges of the several States for President and Vice-President, excepting three, have been sent to the President of the Senate by mail, though not more than one-third of the entire lists, required by law to be delivered to him by messenger, have yet been received. Louisiana sends lists from two different Electoral Col-leges. The two Houses of Congress, in Joint conven-tion, will determine which list shall be counted on the second Wednesday of February, the time of counting all the electoral votes.

Colfax and the Tribune Editorship. returned from New York this morning. He says, in an-swer to numerous inquiries, that his visit was more to relatives and friends than on business, and that he can only repeat in regard to the Tribura newspaper editor-ship what he has so often said, that it remains a subject of conversation, but that nothing has been decided as yet on either side.

Pray for Huntington. quest in the Fulton street prayer meeting on Friday:

HUNTINGTON, L. I.—Pray for Huntington, both for
the members of the church and the ungody, that all
may be saved. Also that all contentious may conee,
and that there may be a revival of pure relation.

A Busings Mas.

THE CAROLINA VULTURES.

HOW HONEST JOHN PATTERSON WAS ELECTED SENATOR

The Negro Assemblymen Bought and Sold Like Black Sheep-Honest John Goes to Jail-Elliott after his Scalp-A Big Row and a Free Fight in the Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 12.-The agony is over. The flesh pots of Egypt have been opened in the land, and the Legislature of South Carolina, that at the beginning of the present session promised so much of retrenchment and reform, has fallen from grace into the mud pool in which its predecessors have wallowed so often. On Tuesday last an election was held for United States Senator. Three distinguished candidates aspired to the position—R. B. Elliott, negro Congressman, who based his claims on his color and ability; R. K. Scott, ex-Governor of the State, whose qualifications consist of hi peculiar facility for issuing fraudulent State bonds; and Jno. J. Patterson, commonly known in these parts as "Honest John," who planted himself solidly on the platform of United States promises to pay, and boldly avowed his intention to buy his way into the Senate. The truth of the whole matter is that all the candidates recognized the power of money, and all of them made a judicious use of it. But Honest John's purse was either the longest or his use of it more judicious than that of his opponents. On Tues-day last that distinguished son of Pennsylvania distanced his competitors in the race. Patterson has been a lobby man around the South Carolina Legislature for the past four years, and thoroughly understood the material with which he had to work. The majority of the members of the Legislature are ignorant colored men fresh from the plough handle or the cotton field. and not one out of twenty of them has probably ever seen the color of one of Gen. Spinner's hundred-dollar notes.

HOW HONEST JOHN WORKED IT. The State Treasury is depleted. There is a State debt of twenty-three millions, and a deficiency of nearly two millions, and there is no money in the land. To a man of Patterson's calbre it was, therefore, an easy matter to purchase the votes, and so when the first ballot was held on Tuesday Honest John received a large majority in each branch of the General Assembly. But this was by no means the end of the affair Elliott, the opposing candidate, who received about thirty votes, determined to make his opponent suffer for his temerity, and began to

opponent suffer for his temerity, and began to collect proof of his bribery and corruption. The day of the election developed a rich scene, and one that has scarcely ever been equalled in any State in the Union.

One M. S. Miller, a weazen-faced white boy of about twenty summers, who has managed to work his way into the lower branch of the General Assembly, avowed himself ready to prove that Patterson attempted to bribe him to vote for him. A Trial Justice named R. H. Kirk, very much given to imbibing bad whiskey, was hunted up, and having duly sworn the affiant, embodied the following affidavit in the shape of AWARRANT OF ARREST.

State of South Carolina, county of Richland,—Personally appeared before me, R. H. Kirk, Trial Justice in and for said county and State, M. S. Miller of Fairfield county, member to the South Carolina Legislature, who, upon oath, deposes and says that at Columbia, S. C., on three different occasions, in the month of November, 1872, one John J. Fatterson of said county and State did offer and deliver to me money, amounting in the aggregate to sixty-five dollars (\$85), for which he now holds a due bill signed by me, and which money is now in the hands of Trial Justice R. H. Kirk of said county and State.

Deponent further states that this money was given the hands of the county of th A WARRANT OF ARREST.

ANOTHER WARRANT. H. H. Ellison, a colored member, and a devoted adherent of Elliott, upon whose virtue Honest John had made sundry and divers attempts, also threw himself into the breach and made the following affidavit, upon which another warrant was issued:

Trial Justice, Richiand county, S. C.

BONEST JOHN ARRESTED.

These warrants having been drawn up and issued by the Trial Justice in question, and a couple of constables having been sworn in and fortified with a stiff drink of rum, search was forthwith made for the new Senator. After casting about for several hours Honest John was found, about dusk in the evening, just at a time when the moonbeams were playing upon the house-tops and glistening upon the snow-covered grounds. One of the constables approached the newly-fledged Senator, and laying his hands on his shoulders insinuated that he was wanted, and had nothing to do but to submit.

Accordingly he proceeded to the office of the Trial Justice, accompanied by his right bower. Tim Hurley, better known in the reconstructed territory of South Carolina as "Tiny Tim." Arrived there, the alleged bribers demanded the meaning of the arrest. The magistrate, who seems to have been either too full of whiskey or badly frightened at the deed he had done, became panicky and exhibited evident symptoms of alam. Patterson then expressed strong doubts about the respectability of the maternal ancestors of the magistrate, and again demanded what he was going to do about it. This completed the demoralization of the Court. The magistrate fled, leaving Patterson and Hurley masters of the situation.

But this was not the end of the matter. The flying marjstrate, after invoking the aid of the police and being reinforced by sundry members of that force, returned to the field, and after a little deliberation came to the conclusion that the court had been the subject of contempt, which so far as Hurley and Patterson was concerned were eminently true. A commitment was therefore at once made out and placed in the hands of HONEST JOHN ARRESTED.

TWO DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHALS, who had been engaged for some months in the arrest of the Ku Klux, and who were therefore thought eminently fit to execute the warrant of arrest. These two worthies came upon Honest John in the hall of the Columbia Hotel, where the Governor of the State resides. John was at that time in close confab with the Executive of the State. The two deputies sent in word that a gentleman wanted to see Senator Patterson. Honest John fell into the trap. He walked out only to be gobbled up by the marshals, who politely informed him that he must go to Jail, but refused to state upon what grounds. Again there was no help for it. Senator Patterson buttoned up his coat, and sandwiched in between the two officers marched out into the cold wintry night. To Jail he was taken. He was then released on a writ of habcas corpus which was lastify obtained from a Circuit Judge. The magistrate meantime had another attack of panic, and had made a hasty flight across the river into the adjoining county. The habcas corpus was, however, isaued, and once more Honest John was allowed to breathe the air of a freeman. Patterson was bound over to appear and answer in the sum of \$15,000. The magistrate was decapitated and the matter so rests. TWO DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

A FREE FIGHT.

A But this was by no means the final set in the farce. That was reserved for the House of Representatives. The scene was peculiarly characteristic of the South Carolina Legislature, and of no other State in the nation. The Elliott men were naturally restive under the defeat, and made open talk about bribery, corruption, &c., and this talk before the session adjourned resulted in a free fight, in which much legislative blood was spilled and much legislative wool pulled. During the discussion of a bill to authorize the levy of a tax, W. M. Thomas, a colored parson, who represents Colleton county in the House, and who was an Elliott man, became engaged in a conversation with a Mr. Thomas Hamilton, a colored member from Beaufort, who had voted for Patterson. In the course of this conversation Thomas intimated that "You d-d niggers can't be depended upon. You all sold yourselves to Patterson." This attack upon his virtue was resented by the member from Beaufort, who forthwish made an assault on the member from Golleton, whose head he managed to get in chancery and whose mug he badly disfigured by a fierce and forcible application of his biceps. This state of affairs had a very demorphical property of the honorable members, some of whom made tracks for the door, leaping over desks, tables, and chair in the course of the way. A FREE FIGHT.

AUTOGRAPH LETTER OF SENATOR S. C. POMEROY

Shritly confidential M. M. Rosa my dear sin Have you see Me commended any one to Ville Soul hi the Bottoertimes! of net have a plan - the f. K. lappen of New york were take hold and promoting a splended Lot of Evers - proved he gds the Reene to see reducing on the Kerne of St. Mary massion -More can give the Indians an. oner for gones on this More and There ordies are acceptive Then The annuities are pain - This proceeding is eloogniso here as The Departmen and is all egerby you to send back to me - to some a cher Dole - But I don't deliction it until the Toppan and Elward Clark of Laisman - rus figuring show on Indian matters and the have an apriment with Each other- aliver Tools- Isas of clar delian from Oscommenters outil I have excented to me as Contract to have 1/4 of all the my share - and 14 gall profits. paid to der - Come Some to one) for your share Mr. + 2 through our the frishes and as have the of the Bropler and lappain to der all the business Each fragment give like fix

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I find upon orflection mas C Baranos at 5th for doid will make the contract for myself ayen wo once = and you return to application and Recommendation to Doce - Through Col. Branch

thing that interposed an obstacle to their flight. Others rushed to the scene of shostilities and in the twinking of an eye sundry and divers pistols and knives were being brandished in the air. The spilling of claret, however, was confined to that drawn from the nose of the reverend member from Colleton. As soon as order was restored and the bellicose members got under control, the shouse proceeded to consider the question of order that had been created by the disturbance. The member from Colleton arose to a privilege question, and stated that he was ready to settle the matter in the way usual among gentlemen, viz.; with a pistol and an ounce of lead at ten paces, to which the other honorable member replied that so far as he was concerned he wanted no paces, but was willing to stand face to face and take a mutual ounce of lead. The intervention of friends, however, or more probably the mature afterthought which tempers our passions, prevented any further hostile demonstration, and the dusky solons returned once more to their daily occupation of sucking oranges and peeling pindars.

The proprietors of the dollar store, 667 Broadway, having purchased largely of the imported goods refused by Boston jobbers on account of the fire in their city, have added them to their stock, and are celling every article without regards their value or heavy cost of impartation for an adultar.

my sep Prussian Council.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—It is stated reliably that Prince Biamarck contemplates resigning the Fremiership, but that he will retain the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. The prospect of his early retirement is actively canvassed, and several persons are named in connection with the succession to the Presidency of the Ministerial Council. The rumors excite much newspaper comment. The journals of this city all discuss the matter, the tenor of the opinions thus far expressed being that Prussia is the heart of Germany; that the isadership of Prussia in the affairs of the confederation seescential to the leadership of Germany in the sfairs of the Trussia in the affairs of the season of the property of the property of the property of the Prussia Council is likely to lead to an important crisis in the politics of the country.

Great Fire in Jamaica-Loss \$18,000. About 12 o'clock on Saturday night, fire was discovered in Peterson & Co.'s planiag, saw and grist mill; in Jamaica. [The main building, of brick, two stories high, was damaged \$17,000; insurance, \$5,000. Henry Marvin's asah and blind manufactory adjoining was destroyed by the hook and ladder company to prevent the further spread of the flames. Mr. Marvin's loss is \$1,000; no insurance. The fire was undoubtedly, the work of an incoadiary.

A Train Wrecker's Sontence.

HARTFORD, Dec. 14.—Horace Blakeslee, who recently attempted to wreck an express train on the New York and Boston road, has been sentenced to, ten pears' imprisonment in the State prison—the b fourst term which the law allows.

VANDERBILT'S RAILROAD.

The Work not Stopped, But the Sagacious Commodore Looking Before he Leaps-Ready for Work in Harlem. Yesterday afternoon a Sun reporter called upon Commodore Vanderbilt, at his residence, 10 Washington place, with reference to an article which appeared in a Sunday morning journal, regarding his supposed abandonment of the Rapid Transit road. The Commodore had not seen the article, but when its tenor had been explained to him, he met it with an unqualified denial. The reporter hinted at the seemingly inexplicable delay in pushing forward the

ined denial. The reporter hinted at the seemingly inexplicable delay in pushing forward the work.

"Well, you see," said the Commodore, "it is not a work of a day. I am waiting for the final report and estimate of the engineers. If the thing is feasible it shall be pushed on at once, but I am not going to take it in hand unless I can ensure its successful issue. At my time of ilfa, I don't want to make a failure, and I don't wish to be groping in the dark.

Reporter—Have any of the officers of the line been discharged?

Commodore Vanderbilt—No; they are all in their places rendy to go on with work at once: the company is fully organized, and nothing is wanted but the engineer's report.

Reporter—How has the road progressed so far? Commodore Vanderbilt—Verysatisfactorilyy; the work has gone on as rapidly as possible. Nothing material has been done to the lower portion; that is to say, from the park to the depot, and it is to enable us to commence this part that we are waiting for the engineer's report and estimate. Moreover we could not commence the lower portion until we had a line by which we could clear away the dirt, and for this reason the upper part was begun first.

Reporter—How is the upper portion progressing?

Commodore Vanderbilt—I think very well indeed. From Seventy-ninth street to Harlem was given out in contracts some time ago, and from the depot to Seventy-ninth street will be given out to-morrow.

Reporter—When do you expect to receive the final report?

Commodore Vanderbilt—Well, it is impossible to say, but I hope very soon. It takes the devil of a time, there are so many sewers, and gas pipes, and croton water pipes, and other impediments undermining the lower part of the road that it is very difficult to say whether we can elude them or not.

Reporter—When do you expect to receive the final report?

Commodore Vanderbilt—Well, I can account in the time of a mile of elevated railroad, and from this it may have been imagined that I proposed substituting an elevated for an underground project pr

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE MISSOURI.

The Sufferings of Richard Smith, the Fire-man-Seven Days on the Ocean Without Food or Water-Living Sixteen Days on Crabs and Prickly Pears-Saved at Last. Richard Smith, the fireman of the illated Missouri, arrived on Saturday in the steamship Columbia from Havana. He tells the following story of his escape from the burning ship, and his subsequent sufferings while drifting about upon the ocean for seven days with-

RICHARD SMITH'S STORY.

When the fire in the ship had got beyond control, the Captain gave orders to stop the engines and launch the boats. Smith jumped into a boat containing nine men, and nearly filled with water. After drifting about for fifteen or twenty minutes they saw another boat, the occupants of which gave them a bucket. Smith and his companions attempted to bail their boat, but the sea ran so high that it was impossible to empty it. They kept rowing until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, and then saw another boat, bottom up, with two men clinging to it. Smith swam to the capsized boat for the purpose of righting her. One of the men that was clinging to her took Smith's place in the other boat. It was dark, and the two boats soon drifted out of sight of each other, leaving Smith and one Stewart alone on the capsized boat. While clinging to the boat's keel, the sea dashing over them, they heard the wild screams of the women and children who were still in the burning ship, until the masts tottered and fell and the vessel went down beneath the waves. Smith and Stewart finally succeeded in righting their boat, and lashed the oars across it to prevent it from again capsizing. The boat was still full of water and was washed from stem to stern by every sea. Smith prayed to God to save RICHARD SMITH'S STORY. their boat, and lashed the oars across it to pre-vent it from again capsizing. The boat was still full of water and was washed from stem to stern by every sea. Smith prayed to God to save them, and while he was praying a wave dashed over him, filling his eyes, mouth and nose with salt water, and almost blinding him.

SURROUNDED BY SHARKS.

At daybreak they made paddles of the boat's seats and paddled all day. The sharks followed the boat constantly and Smith frequently hit them with his paddle. On the morning of the third day they succeeded in bailing the boat, and then made a sail out of canvas torn from a life preserver. They had not a morsel of food nor a drop of water, and their sufferings were terrible. On the third night, while Smith was sitting at one end of the boat, he was startled by a voice crying "Help! Help!" It was the voice of his companion who had failen into the ocean. Smith jumped into the water and saved him. He was just in time. A shark had seen Stewart and darted at the boat with open jaws just as Smith drew him out of the water. The shark remained all night along side of the boat. Smith drew it was several times with his paddle, but the hideous monster always returned, and the boat was soon surrounded by huge sharks that seemed to be waiting for their prey. Stewart was very much excited. He fell round Smith's neck a dozen times and thanked him for having saved his life. He said he was not afraid to die, but did not want to die so horrible a death. This night seemed to last an age.

A SALL! A SAIL!

a death. This night seemed to last an age.

A SAIL! A SAIL!

At daybreak they saw a sail. They rowed toward the ship, they shouted and signailed; but it was all in vain; nobody could hear them, and the ship sailed out of sight. As the dark outlines of the ship became fainter and fainter their hearts sank, and they gave up all hope of being saved. Smith says he felt no hunger, although he had not tasted food for four days. He prayed constantly for a sight of land. He forgot the coid, the blinding spray, the thirst, the hunger, in that one thought. He would look for land until his eyes became weary and he could look no longer. At last a rain storm came, and the two men caught enough of fresh water to wet their parched lips. The relief was dearly paid for, as the rain poured in torrents and the wind increased to a gaie, until clouds and waves seemed to be one mass of dashing foam. Still they were thankful for the few drops of water they caught upon their lips, for had it not been for the storm they would probably have deed of thirst.

LAND.

LAND, IAND.

Seven days and nights of intense suffering passed awav, and on the morning of the eighth day they caught sight of land. They embraced each other and shed tears of joy. They had struck on a reef about a mile and a half from Abaco. It was 3 o'clock in the morning. At 6 o'clock they climbed the rocks. It was a wild, lonely spot, and there were no signs of vegetation. Smith crawled on his bands and feet looking for something to eat. He found some spider crabs and a few prickly pears. He ate some of the crabs, the first food he had tasted for eight days. He took the pears to Stewart. "Never in my life has anything tasted to me so sweet," said Stewart, after he had eaten the first pear. Smith ate some, too, and thought they were delicious. A dozen of these prickly pears lasted them three days. They built themselves a small hut out of one oar and a mass of weeds which Smith had found among the rocks. THE DEATH OF STEWART.

Stewart had suffered terribly from hunger. He said, "I know I shall starve to death. I have been saved from the sharks to die of starvation." At night he raved. The hunger had drives him to madness. He raved about his family, his wife, and his children, and hugged Smith to his heart in the belief that he was his son. One night they were sleeping together in their tent and all of a sudden Stewart's breath seemed to cease. Smith felt his body. It was warm. But in the next moment his pulse had stopped. Smith felt his friend's body again. It was cold. Smith quit the tent and sat on the rocks all night. He could not sleep in the tent with the corpse of his friend. The next morning he drawged the body to the rocks and covered it with sand and seaweed.

SAVED.

SAVED.

Smith spent fifteen days on the rocks. On the sixteenth day a schooner hove in sight. He made-a signal out of the dead stewart's pantations. Twenty-four hours passed before the signal was seen by any one on board the approaching vessel. Meantime Smith, weak from suffering, had sunk back upon the rocks, unable to move. Suddenly he heard a voice; it seemed to him almost like a dream. "Here is a man," the voice said, "but I don't know whether he is dead or alive." Smith heard another voice: "No. Captain, this man is not dead; I see him move." The words revived him. He jumped up and faigted into the arms of the captain and the mate, who took aim on poard the schoolers.

THE OUTRAGE COMPLETED.

LOUISIANA'S STATE GOVERNMENT VIRTUALLY ABOLISHED.

Inited States Troops Ordered to Seize the State Arsonal—The Washington Dictator Refusing to Listen to the Appeals of the People—Gov. Warmoth's Impeachment.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 14.—Gen. W. H. Smith of the United States Army, with Lieuts. Hays and King of Gen. Emory's staff, this morning went to the State Arsenal, which was held by the militia, and stating that they had instructions from Washington to take charge, the militia at once surrendered the property and vacated the premises, the officers of the militia retaining their side arms, which are personal property. Gen. Emory had telegraphed the President that danger of a collision existed between the police and militia, and asked for in-structions. A reply was returned instructing him in effect not to take sides with either party. but to hold his forces in readiness to preserve the peace, and to interfere only in case of neces-

sity for that purpose. GOV. WARMOTH'S IMPEACHMENT.
The Mechanics' Institute Legislature to-day submitted the articles of impeachment against Gov. Warmoth. The following is a synopsis:

Gov. Warmoth. The following is a synopsis:

First.—The unconstitutional and unlawful electment of George E. Bovee from the office of Secretary of State. Second—The appointing, in April, 1870, for Tax Colector of the parish of Tangipahoa, of John Evans, who had been ejected from the same office by the Senate.

Third—The commissioning of Ogden as Attorney-General, Harper as Sherif, and Elmore as Judge of the Eighth District Court when no legal returns had been made by the legal returning officers, and conspiring with them to forcibly and illegally put out of office Judge Dibble of the Eighth District Court; also commissioning other judges and officers when no legal returns had been made by the legal returning officers.

Fourth—The offering of a bribe of \$50,000, and the dispensation of patronage to Lieut.-Gov. Pinchback if he would organize the Senate to suit the purpose of accused, and procuring fraudulent registration at the last election in different parts of the State.

Fifth—Offering to R. H. Catilin, State Supervisor of Election in the Parish of St. Charles, a bribe in the form of an appointment as State tax collector if he would make a fraudulent return of the election in said parish.

Sixth—Exercising the functions of Governor after be

the State in jeopardy.

The board reserve the right to reply to the Governor's answer, offer testimony, and introaduce additional articles. The bill authorizing the issue of warrants for \$75,000, to defray the expenses of the General Assembly, has passed. These warrants may be receivable for taxes, &c. Senator Kellogg's friends contradict the report telegraphed hence by special correspondents that his life has been threatened, and that he does not go upon the streets unattended.

Grant Determined to Sustain the Pinchback

Washington, Dec. 14.—Despatches were received at the War Department to-day from Gen. Emory, commanding the United States forces at New Orleans, saying that upon demand being made for the surrender of the arsenal and the dispersion of the armed forces, the arsenal was promptly turned over to the State authorities and everything is now quiet. Attorney-General Ogden of Louisiana appeared before

General Ogden of Louisiana appeared before
Attorney-General Williams yesterday in the interest of the Warmoth faction, and in a written agreement asked that the Government would suspend further action in Louisiana until thoroughly conversant with all the circumstances of the case. Attorney-General Williams courteously but firmly informed Mr. Ogden that all further argument would be useless, that the President had made up his mind to sustain the United States Courts, and that it was not likely he would change his opinion.

The President to-day received by telegraph a copy of the memorial of the Citizens' Committee of New Orleans, setting forth their grievances. This memorial was soon after placed in the hands of Attorney-General Williams. Information that the committee will start for Washington probably to-day was also received, but judging from what was said this morning by Attorney-General Williams, their mission will be futile, as the General Government is infexibly fixed in its determination to support the Pinchback State Government. The Department of Justice has closely investigated all the facts in the case, and is satisfied with the course which has been officially taken here by the Administration.

A Last Appeal to the Dictator.

A Last Appeal to the Dictator. WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The following letter from H. N. Ogden, Attorney-General of

Louisiana, has just been made public : WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1879.

The Hon. G. H. Williams, Altorney-General of the United States.

My Dran Str: I beg leave to submit, through you, to the President the following points: The action of the Executive in recognizing the assemblege at Mechanical institute in New Orleans as the Legislature of Louisians and P. B. S. Pinchback as Governor was certainly premature. Pinchback was never Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and his term as a Senator expired, under the Constitution of that State, on the 4th day of November last. The assemblage at Mechanical institute was notoriously returned and seated by a Deputy United States Marshal under the order of an inferior formal court. This fact can be ascertained by reference to the papers filed by me in the Supreme Court of the United States in the matter of \$x\$ parts Warmoth applying for a writ of prohibition. There are circumstances of which the Government must take notice.

Without discussing who was or who was not elected, I respectfully suggest that before the President undertook to settle the controversy and to pledge the great power of his office to either side much deliberation and a full hearing should have been accorded. The election as a symptom contest and orderly ever held in the State; not a symptom to the state Government is completed by the police election and entirely competent to manage its own affairs, and with courts a may direction. The machinery of the State Government is completely corder after the election and entirely competent to manage its own affairs, and with courts a may direction. The machinery of the State Government is completely covern non justice the State Government is completely covern non interior Federal Court which was about a completely covern the State flows esseed, and a Government enacted whose officers the people have never chosen. It cannot, sir, have escaped your attention that in pursuing this course a federal court has been enabled by the assistance of the state flows have considered the sweet condition of the state in the case stanus plainly thus:

Attorney-General of Louisiana.

Notwithstanding Attorney-General Williama's telegram to the citizens' committee of Now Orleans, that body of gentlemen will visit Washington to remonstrate against the action of the President, and to bring the matter to the attention of Cengress. The proprietor of Willard's Hotel to-day received a telegram from the Secretary of the committee to provide accommodations for fifty persons, who leave for this city to-night.

The Alabama Senatorship.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Attorney-General Williams has expressed the opinion that Senator Specoer's election by the Court House Legislature of Alabama is a legal election, and this he ought to be admitted. Spencer says the court of being elected even if a new election is determined on by the united Legislature, and claims that he will have seven majority on a joint ballot.

Dieraeli's Wife Dead.